

December 2, 2013

Week Twelve

- Prayer
- Complete Section 2 Review Outline (20 Minutes Solo, 5 Minutes Group)
- Review Outline
- Homework: Study for 4.2 Quiz, Guided Reading 4.3

Lord Jesus, open my
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AMEN

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Chapter 4 Section 2

● The Maurya Empire

- Chandragupta – ruler of 1st great

Indian Empire

- He first gained power in the Ganges River
- Maintained ORDER through a well-organized bureaucracy
 - Royal officials supervised the building of roads and harbors to Benefit Trade
 - Other officials collected taxes and managed factories
 - People sought justice in Royal courts
- His rule was effective but harsh
 - A brutal secret police reported on corruption, crime, and dissent (any differing or opposing ideas)
 - Women warriors guarded his palace

Chapter 4 Section 2

● The Maurya Empire (cont)

• Asoka – (Chandragupta's grandson)

- Fought a long, bloody war (100,000 dead) to conquer the Deccan Region of Kalinga
- After the war he converted to Buddhism and rejected Violence
- He sent missionaries to spread Buddhism across India and to Sri Lanka
- He also preached Tolerance for other religions
- His rule brought peace and prosperity and helped unite the diverse people of his empire
- He built hospitals, shrines, roads, and rest houses for travelers

• Division and Disunity

- After Asoka's death, Maurya power declined
- By 185 B.C., the unity of the Maurya empire was shattered as rival princes battled for power

Chapter 4 Section 2

◉ Kingdoms of the Deccan

- Many Kingdoms

- Each kingdom had its

Capital

- The people were Dravidians with very different languages and traditions

- Tamil Kingdoms – often had queens who ruled; women enjoyed a

high status

Econ Power

and

- Kingdoms have left rich and diverse

literature

Chapter 4 Section 2

- Golden Age of the Guptas – (period of great cultural achievements)
 - Peace and Prosperity
 - Much power was left in the hands of individual villages
 - Trade and farm flourished
 - farmers harvested wheat, rice and sugar cane
 - artisans produced cotton cloth, pottery, and metalware for export
 - Advances in Learning
 - Students were educated in religious schools but learning was not limited to religion
 - Also taught mathematics, medicine, physics, language, literature, etc.
 - Gupta mathematicians devised the simple system of writing numbers that used today (Arabic numbers)
 - Originated the concept of “0” and the decimal system of numbers based on 10, which we still use
 - Architecture
 - Rajahs sponsored the building of Stone Temple
 - Buddhists built **stupas**, large dome-shaped shrines that housed the remains of the Buddha or other holy people

Chapter 4 Section 2

- ◉ Golden Age of the Guptas – (period of great cultural achievements)
 - Magnificent Carvings
 - Gateways of the stupas featured carvings that told stories of Buddha's Life
 - Hindu temples also covered with carvings of gods and goddesses, elephants, monkeys, and ordinary people
 - Paintings at Ajanta
 - In the cave temples at Ajanta, Buddhist artists painted rich murals recalling Buddhist stories and legends
 - Literature
 - Many fine writers added to the rich heritage of Indian lit
 - They collected and recorded fables and folk tales in Sanskrit
 - Kalidasa – greatest Gupta poet and playwright
 - Shakuntala – his most play
 - tells the story of a king who marries the lovely orphan Shakuntala
 - Under an evil spell, the king forgets his bride
 - He finally recovers his memory and is reunited

December 3, 2013

Week Twelve

- Bell Ringer: 4.2 Quiz
 - Prayer
 - Section 3 Notes
 - Homework: Assessment
- pg 88

Bell Ringer: Quiz 4.2



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December 3, 2013

Week Twelve

- Bell Ringer: 4.2 Quiz
 - Prayer
 - Section 3 Notes
 - Homework: Assessment
- pg 88

Ch 4 Sec 3 – Pillars of Indian Life

● I. The Complex Caste System

● A. Many Castes

- 1. By Gupta times, many additional castes and subcastes had evolved
- 2. As invaders were absorbed into society, they formed new castes
- 3. Other castes grew out of new occupations and religions



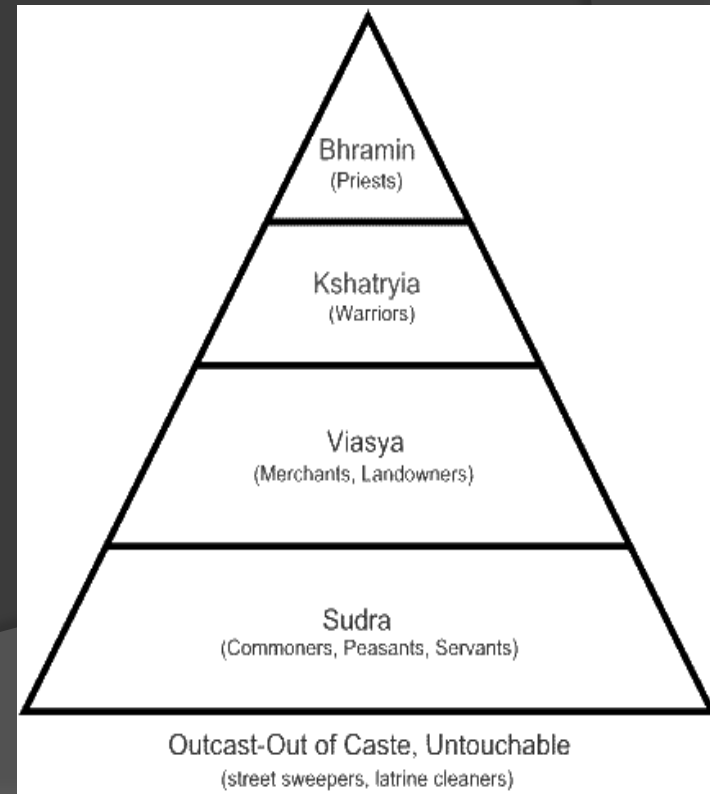
B. Complex Rules

1. To Hindus, people in different castes were a different species of beings
2. Complex caste rules governed every aspect of life: where people lived, what they ate, how they dressed, how they earned a living
3. Rules forbade marrying outside one's caste or eating with members of another caste
4. "Untouchables" (lowest-ranked)
 - a.) Held "impure" jobs such as digging graves, cleaning streets, or turning animal hides into leather
 - b.) Had to live apart



- C. Effects

- 1. Although unequal, caste ensured a stable social order
- 2. People believed karma determined their caste
- 3. Gave people a sense of identity
- 4. Each caste had its own occupation and leaders
- 5. Different castes depended on one another for their basic needs



◎ II. Family Life

• A. Structure

- 1. Joint family – ideal family in which parents, children, grandchildren, uncles, and their offspring shared a common dwelling
- 2. Usually achieved only by the wealthy
- 3. In poor families, people often died young
- 4. Indian family was patriarchal – father or oldest male ruled



December 4, 2013

Week Twelve

- ◎ Prayer
- ◎ Section 3 Notes
- ◎ Homework: Quiz Friday;
Movie & Questions on
Schoology
 - (The Untouchables)

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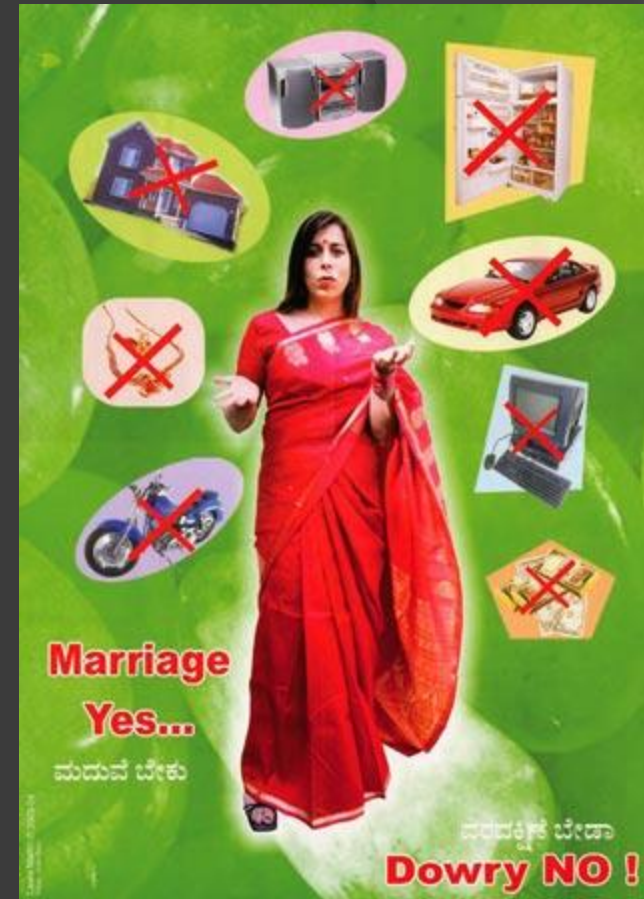
December 4, 2013

Week Twelve

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- ◎ Section 3 Notes
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B. Children and Parents

1. Children learned to obey caste rules from an early age
2. A daughter learned that as a wife she would serve and obey her husband and his family
3. A son learned the rituals to honor the family's ancestors
4. Parents arranged marriages for their children based on caste and family interest
 - a.) In northern India, a bride's family commonly provided a dowry or payment to the bridegroom
 - b.) The bride then left her home and became part of her husband's family



• C. Women's Lives



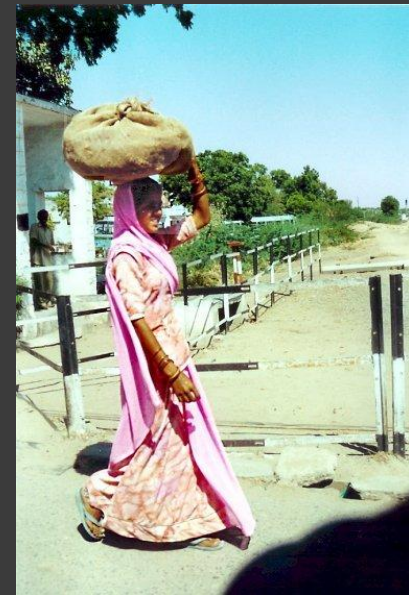
- 1. By early Gupta times, upper-caste Hindu women could move freely in society and some were well educated
- 2. By late Gupta times, women were increasingly restricted to the home
- 3. When they went outside they were supposed to cover themselves from head to foot
- 4. Women were thought to have shakti, a creative energy, that men lacked
- 5. A husband's duty was to channel the wife's energy in the proper direction

- 6. Women's duties were to marry, show devotion to her husband, and raise children
- 7. A high-caste widow was forbidden to remarry
 - A.) A widow was expected to join her dead husband on his funeral fire
 - B.) Some widows accepted this as a noble duty that wiped out her and her husband's sins
 - C.) Other women bitterly resisted this custom

III. Village Life

A. Typical Village

- 1. Size varied from a handful to hundreds of families
- 2. They had fields where farmers grew wheat, rice, cotton, sugarcane, etc
- 3. Each village included people of different castes
- 4. Too much or too little rain meant famine
- 5. Usually self-sufficient
- 6. Village headman and council made decisions



The Untouchables (YouTube)

- What does Virsami's job entail?
- Why does he have to do this?
- Who belongs to the very lowest scale of the hierarchy?
- When did India first gain its independence?
- About how many child laborers are in India?
- How many days a week do they work?
- What is the percentage of Indians who practice Hinduism?
- What do the Untouchables have to wash before entering someone's home?
- How many dollars is 200 Rupees equal to?
- Who are the stonemason's only help of breaking this cycle?

December 5, 2013

Week Twelve

- Prayer
 - Section 3 Review Sheet
 - Movie Review
 - Homework: Quiz
- Tomorrow; GR Sect 4

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00:00

Ch 4 Sec 3 – Pillars of Indian Life

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Ch 4 Sec 3 – Pillars of Indian Life

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Ch 4 Sec 3 – Pillars of Indian Life

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Ch 4 Sec 3 – Pillars of Indian Life

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December 6, 2013

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- ⦿ Sect 4 Assessment
- ⦿ Section 4 Notes
- ⦿ Homework: Sect 4 Assessment

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QUIZ ON SCHOOLOGY



December 6, 2013

Week Twelve

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- ⦿ Sect 4 Assessment
- ⦿ Section 4 Notes
- ⦿ Homework: Sect 4 Assessment